

Let Russians Hear Ike, White House Urges K.

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Staff Reporter

The White House yesterday urged Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to permit the Russian people to listen to President Eisenhower's radio-TV report tonight on the collapse of the Summit Conference.

The request came shortly after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to conduct what Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) called an "objective and impartial" inquiry into events and policies leading up to the Summit collapse.

A few hours later, Chairman Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) disclosed that his Armed Services subcommittee on Central Intelligence Agency operations will hold secret hearings on the U-2 episode in cooperation with an Appropriations subcommittee handling CIA funds.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee said it would hear a secret report from Secretary of State Christian Herter Thursday afternoon on the Summit collapse. There was no indication, however, whether it would follow up by hearing other witnesses.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said he was making his appeal through newsmen to the Kremlin authorities. He also said he hoped that Soviet newspapers would carry a full account of the President's address.

The Voice of America will beam the talk around the world in English and 38 other languages, including Russian. The White House "hopes that the Soviet government will permit the Soviet people to

hear and will not jam" the broadcasts, Hagerty said.

In preparation for his address, the President met yesterday with the National Security Council at a special session at which Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon were present.

Neither is a member of the Council, but Dulles often attends Council sessions.

On Capitol Hill, Fulbright said that his Committee reached a unanimous decision to undertake the study in an attempt to "understand exact-

ly what took place and the policies that influenced events." Herter will be the first witness when the Committee begins its study Friday. He is scheduled to appear Thursday afternoon before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report on the abortive Paris meeting.

Both sessions will be behind closed doors. But Fulbright said that, although the Senate inquiry would be conducted throughout in executive session, a censored transcript would be made available immediately after the testimony.

He said the procedures of the 1951 inquiry into the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur would be followed. Censored transcripts were made public within a couple of hours after the testimony.

Other witnesses will probably include CIA Director Dulles, a representative of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, the Chairman reported.

He said in answer to a question that there had been no discussion of the need to invite Hagerty, but that he did not wish to "foreclose anyone."

Senators other than members of the Foreign Relations Committee may attend the sessions, Fulbright said, but may not ask questions. He said he did not know how long the inquiry would last, but did not expect it to be lengthy.

On the Senate floor, there was only a brief continuation of Monday's partisan outburst over the Summit failure. Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-Ohio) said that Khrushchev was not so much to blame for the failure as "the Eisenhower lack of leadership and failure of our own officials in high places of authority."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), who missed Monday's flareup, opened the session with another plea for "calmness and coolness from all of our people."

"This is definitely a time for Americans to be responsible," Johnson said.

"The concept of responsibility and the concept of unity calls for some forbearance from all participants. I have said and said repeatedly that unity does not require sweeping facts under the rug."

The Majority Leader urged Senators to await studies of the Foreign Relations Committee and of the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery.

The latter group, under the chairmanship of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), yesterday heard Robert Cutler and Dillon Anderson, former NSC directors, in executive session. It is studying the policy-making machinery of the Government.

A Republican, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), told the Senate she believed that the Administration "is subject to criticism on the handling of the U-2 affair — and consequently fair game for Democrats."

She said she did not believe that the Democrats "should be silenced by a loyalty gag." But she deplored personal disparagement of the President and his ability to handle his job.

In New York, Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler accused the Administration of "too soft a policy toward Russia in the last two years." He told a news conference he was not charging appeasement, but rather unwitting reliance on Russian Communists.

At about the same time, Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton took aim at Adlai E. Stevenson and said in a press conference that

Stevenson's published views "angle sharply toward a soft approach to the Soviet challenge."

Morton accused Stevenson and some other Democrats of recklessly trying to make a domestic political issue of the Summit failure.

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